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FAIR.
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February 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 53
Humidity 53

February 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 87

7577 日二十月一

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY'S DESPERATE PLUNGE.

British Admiralty on the Alert.

London, February 2.

Sir Edward Carson, in a letter regretting that a cold did not permit of him attending the War Loan meeting at Hall, said he did not conceal the grave danger he felt at Germany's threat of submerging, but stated that the Admiralty were tirelessly grappling with the problem day and night.

Dutch and Danish Restrictions.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Dutch shipping is forbidden to leave territorial waters. A Copenhagen Company, which has been carrying agricultural products to Britain, has suspended sailings.

A Last Desperate Bluff?

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the evening papers generally consider it possible that the German Note is a last desperate bluff, and that Germany will break out, finding that the American temper cannot be tried too far. But they are unanimous in declaring that the Note demands the instant and alert attention of the whole nation and the support of President Wilson, even in the event of war.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a statement, demands that President Wilson shall act instantly to prevent the murder of non-combatants, and urges the seizure of the German interned ships on the perpetration of the first atrocity.

Norwegian Precautions.

London, February 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says mails and goods traffic to England has been suspended.

Denmark's Attitude.

London, February 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that at a secret sitting of the Folketing the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that it was the Government's intention to endeavour to ensure a maintenance of trade with other countries.

All parties approved, and the sitting was closed by the Speaker appealing to members to meet the new situation with dignity and tranquillity.

Swedish Opinion.

London, February 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the Press hesitates to pronounce definitely an opinion on the new situation. It recognises it as serious, and recalls the German proclamation of February last year, and the feeble retorts which accrued therefrom.

Excitement in Spain.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, excitement resulting from the German Note is most intense. There are continuous conferences between Ministers and the Military and Naval authorities. The Foreign Minister conferred with the American Ambassador from midnight until two in the morning.

The Premier announced that the situation was undeniably grave. He deprecated any discussion of the nature of Spain's reply to Germany, but thought it was unnecessary to close Parliament for the present. A number of Senators urged an increase in armaments.

Time for Neutrals to Act.

London, February 2.

The Attorney General, Sir F. E. Smith, speaking at Cardiff, said that no belligerent in the world's history had ever dared such a challenge to a proud and powerful neutral. "We believe that we Allies are strong enough to fight out the quarrel for ourselves. We have been the custodian of the honour of neutrals; now we shall tell them to be the custodians of their own. We only ask that when the time for settlement comes, those who have sacrificed shall decide."

Germany Boasting.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, commenting on the German Note, the *Duisburger General Anzeiger* says the prey from unrestricted submarine warfare is problematical, owing to the few sailings. Germany's welfare is most urgent, and the law of neutrals does not matter.

The *Rheinisch Westfälische* expects that President Wilson will warn Americans not to enter the war zones. The North Sea and the Mediterranean must be the grave of British greatness.

Spanish Sailings Prohibited.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Minister of Marine has telegraphed to the Spanish port authorities temporarily prohibiting sailings.

Dutch Protection for Shipping.

London, February 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that at a Conference between the Government and shipowners, the possibility was discussed of continuing neutral shipping, especially to the Dutch Indies.

The Government promised to support this, and also to protect the vessels now en route. In the meantime, the Government suggested that ships should not sail unless the Government were consulted first.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY'S DESPERATE PLUNGE.

Will America Break With Germany?

London, February 2.

To-day's New York newspapers almost unanimously declare that a break with Germany is only a matter of a few hours. This is based on unofficial conjectures and gleanings from Washington. There has been no official statement.

Decline of the Mark.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter, the mark in New York has fallen to 66½, the lowest on record.

A Real and Formidable Peril.

London, February 2.

The British Press does not conceal the belief that the German threat implies a real and formidable peril, demanding all the endurance of the nation. It is of opinion that this frightfulness has long been anticipated by the Allies, and that it was considered at the recent Naval Conference in London. Confidence is expressed that preparation has been made to meet it. The greatest difficulty will be submarine minelayers.

Germany is in a situation compared to that of Napoleon in 1812, when he vainly tried to achieve a decision by commerce-destroying. It is not doubted that the Kaiser's declaration of war on the whole civilized world will not succeed in saving the Hohenzollern Dynasty.

It is anticipated that the United States, like Britain in 1914, will prove that Germany has made another psychological miscalculation.

The *Morning Post* suggests that high German prisoners should be placed on hospital ships as hostages.

The *Daily Chronicle* urges the Allies to agree on penalties that they will exact after the war, specifying the persons they will penalise collectively and notifying Germany thereof now.

MORE SINKINGS.

London, February 1.

The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—*Modiva* (Norwegian), *Pantateno* (Spanish), and *Daisy* (Danish).

THE COMING WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Reinforcements from Russian Fronts.

London, February 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, except in the Riga section, where three Divisions of German reinforcements have arrived, the enemy is transferring considerable German troops from the Russian fronts to the Western front, in view of the impending clash there.

A French Communique.

London, February 2.

A French communique says:—An enemy attack south of Leintrey, in Lorraine, failed.

There is lively artillery fire in the sectors of Pourmament, on the right bank of the Meuse, and Muzerai, in the Vosges.

A German aeroplane bombed Dankirk, but there were no casualties and very insignificant damage.

Strong English Attacks.

London, February 2.

A German wireless official message says:—Between Armentieres and Arras, numerous strong English advances failed.

There is lively reconnoitring activity south-west of Miraumont, and north-east of Lesars.

The English penetrated our position on the Guedecourt-Besulencourt road.

Our counter attack recaptured the lost ground, and we took some prisoners.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

Some Illuminating Figures.

London, February 2.

According to a Paris message, the Bureau Veritas publishes statistics of the losses of merchant shipping in the war. Germany, it says, has lost 469, or 24 per cent. of her total tonnage. The Allies, on the other hand, have lost 1,648, of which 1,520 were submarines, the latter including 1,110 British, or 11 per cent. of the British fleet before the war.

The losses of the Allies have been practically made good by building and captures.

Germany's loss is 1,280,000 tons which is counter-balanced by a construction of 876,998 tons, while 900,000 tons are in the course of building.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

London, February 1.

The newspapers generally welcome Mr. Walter Long's announcement in regard to the German Colonies.

The *Daily Chronicle* suggests that it might be usefully supplemented by a similar announcement regarding Mesopotamia.

NATIONAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

London, February 1.

A Women's Department of the National Service Directory has been established. The wife of Mr. Tennant, former Secretary for Scotland, has been appointed Director, and Miss Violet Markham has been made Assistant Director.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES' WAGES.

London, February 1.

A Court of Arbitration has awarded the Lancashire cardroom workers a ten per cent. advance in wages, as from the 11th inst., stipulating that this shall be regarded as war wages, due to and dependent on a continuance of the present abnormal conditions.

Either side may apply for a revision of the award after August, and subsequent variations shall be for half-yearly periods only.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S NEW THREAT.

Various Opinions.

Amsterdam, February 2.

The passage in Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's peroration:—The Admiralty and Fleet are firmly convinced that Great Britain will be brought to peace by force of arms as the result of the experience of submarine warfare,"—is taken as a text by the German Press, the comments unanimously singling out Great Britain as the enemy and promising unheard of terrors which will "mortally hit the Island people."

The semi-official Austrian "Fremdenblatt" hopes that the peace for which the world is longing will be brought nearer by the employment of the strongest means against "the tyrant of the seas."

Allies not to be Intimidated.

Paris, February 2.

The papers, while recognising that the task of the Allied fleets is daily becoming harder refuse to be intimidated by the threat of further atrocities at the very moment when the enemy's force is falling.

Secret Reichstag Debate.

Amsterdam, February 2.

The Reichstag is debating Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in secret session.

America Indignant.

Washington, February 2.

High indignation is being felt at the German Note, and the opinion is freely expressed that the severance of diplomatic relations is inevitable.

Later.

Indications as to the Government's course will not be announced until certain steps are taken through the Navy Department and Treasury as to the safeguarding of American ports and other interests.

In the Concord (New Hampshire) Legislature Mr. Taft said that a dangerous crisis had arisen in German-American relations. He emphasised the necessity for hastening military and naval preparedness.

It is believed that a communication has been sent or is about to be sent to Germany warning against unrestricted submarine warfare and threatening the severance of diplomatic relations if Germany persists in breaking her pledge to the United States.

New York Port Unsealed.

New York, February 2.

The Port has been "unsealed."

GERMAN VESSEL SUNK.

Charleston, South Carolina, February 2.

The German freighter "Liebenfels" which had been tied up since the outbreak of the war, has sunk.

The Captain declined the assistance of tugs. It is believed that the vessel was scuttled.

GERMAN LIES.

London, February 2.

The Admiralty state that a German wireless message alleges that the "Britannic" carried 2,600 British soldiers who were not invalids. The allegation is based on the sworn testimony of Albert Messany, the Austrian singer, who was interned at Malta at the outbreak of war and who returned to England in November aboard the "Britannic" because he was invalid, after which he was repatriated.

The German Press messages are filled with similar falsehoods with a view to manufacturing pretexts for the latest methods of warfare. It is announced that it cannot be too emphatically re-stated that never since the beginning of the war have any but invalids and hospital staff embarked in any British hospital ships.

BRITISH POSIT ON.

London, February 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our position north of Beaumont Hamel and carried out a successful raid south-east of Neuville St. Vaast. We repulsed attempts to approach our line south-east of Armentieres and east of Ypres. Two other attacks in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete by strong parties, dressed in white, were beaten back with heavy casualties. The enemy's artillery was more active to the south of Ypres.

The British took prisoner 1,223 Germans, including 27 officers in January.

Among the regiments which specially distinguished themselves was the Second Battalion of the 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

A French communique says:—There is nothing to report except a lively artillery duel at Hartmannswillerkopf and east of Metz.

DUTCH REFUSE FOOD FOR BRUSSELS.

Starvation Behind the Enemy Lines.

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—Under influence of the good things obtainable in Holland, a certain Prussian officer whose duty is to buy foodstuffs here for the city of Brussels, has been talking too openly and loudly about conditions in Brussels and the feelings among the German occupants.

By curious luck I was able to hear this typical, overbearing emissary discourse at large on military and other matters. As dinner proceeded he threw caution to the winds and said many things which, if they should meet the eyes of his superiors, will probably prevent his return here at Christmas, when he hopes to enjoy another spell of freedom, peace and plenty.

He declared the conditions regarding food at Lille, Roubaix, Tournai and adjacent villages were indeed shocking and terrible. The population were always on the verge of starvation. Should such conditions continue, the result must be the speedy physical collapse of vast numbers of people.

In Brussels, he said, the hotels frequented exclusively by German officers were able to obtain supplies of fat at 5½ a kilogramme, whereas the population must pay five times this sum for the same quantity when any is available. "But," added this typical Prussian, "so long as we are well fed the others can perish miserably (le peuple peut crever)."

He spoke of Brussels as an earthly paradise for German officers. It has all the charms of Paris in miniature. However, he admitted there was a general impression that their stay at Brussels would not continue much longer. He confirmed the news I have already sent that people are not allowed out after 8.30 at night, but said this order would probably be relaxed at Christmas. The reasons for the order he would not state.

When he was in a fit condition he was skillfully led to talk about deportations. With remnants of caution he attributed these to the fact that there were thousands of idle hands and hungry mouths in Belgium. If they must be fed, then it was better they should also be forced to work.

This unsatisfactory reply was soon put aside, for the officer went on to declare that the Germans had found huge stores of small arms and ammunition in underground caves at Etterbeek, a suburb. Fearing the people would use these, and that other stores were still undiscovered, the Germans decided to remove the male inhabitants.

Digging on an extensive scale in a search for more hidden arms is going on daily, and where arms are discovered the inhabitants will be deported.

The officer was returning to Brussels disappointed at the failure to obtain permission for the export of large quantities of foodstuffs from Holland.—*Daily Chronicle*.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Monday, February 5.

Piano Recital at Government House; 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 10.

Kowloon Land and Building Co.—Shareholders meeting; 11 a.m.

Humphreys, Estate and Finance Co.—Shareholders meeting; noon.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Bravo Russia! In consequence of the Russian warning of reprisals, Germany has agreed to abolish the punishment of tying Russian prisoners to stakes and to substitute imprisonment. As Germany is treating over a thousand Russian officer prisoners as private in the matter of maintenance, Russia has retaliated by treating similarly all German officer prisoners. Germany has now intimated that she has withdrawn the repressive measures regarding Russian officers, including the prohibition in some camps of writing home.

A Gallant Veteran. The record of Staff Sergeant Joseph Griesenthwaite, of Lancaster, should bring the red blush of shame to all shirkers and Objectors. He enlisted at the age of 60—he is now 63. They put him in for Home service, but he kept on trying for the front, and at length got there. He has had eleven months' fighting, including four pitched battles on the Somme. When his leg was hit he dodged the doctor and would not lay off. He was sent home recently to hospital for shell-shock. But he wants to go back! He is an honour to Lancashire, and to the Empire.—*John Bull.*

Why Australia is not Wrecked. Mr. Phillip L. Harris, a Sydney journalist, who is at present on active service in France, has written the following interesting letter—"Australia is far ahead of the rest of the world in its social legislation," he writes:—"This fact was brought home to me more than ever during a recent visit to Paris. I was dining one day with a party of French and Anglo-French journalists. All of these gentlemen showed a remarkably thorough knowledge of Australian industrial and social legislation. They spoke very highly of our ideals, and the daring manner we had set about in achieving them. But they pointed out how impossible it would be for European nations to attempt anything of the kind; it would be impossible to do in an old, densely-populated country what could be achieved in a young, wealthy country like Australia. However, I afterwards met a French journalist, who had spent some time in Australia, and he spoke deprecatingly of what to him seemed our ultra-democratic legislation. He said that, if it were not for the fact that we had a huge, wealthy country to play with, we would have wrecked it long ago."

South Manchurian Syndicate. In the Chancery Division on 20th ult. Mr. Justice Peterson heard an application to restore to the list and fix a date for hearing of the action South Manchurian Syndicate, Ltd., v. Bush. Mr. Hughes, K. O., said the trial of this action was opened on March 16 of this year, the plaintiffs alleging that they were entitled to an option with regard to certain concessions in South Manchuria after a final edict of the Chinese Government. A defence was raised that the plaintiffs had parted with their option to a Mr. Troop. Plaintiffs replied that Troop had parted with his interests, which had reverted to them. An action against Troop was then pending, and the case was allowed to stand over pending the hearing of the Troop action. Now that had been disposed of it was desired to restore the action against Bush to the list and to fix an early day in next sittings for the hearing. Counsel said the parties were entitled to amend their particulars in so far as they were affected by the Troop case, but he understood the other side wanted a general liberty to amend, which, he contended, they could not do at this stage. Mr. Tomlin, K.C., said: "China was passing through changes which were kaleidoscopic. Having regard to this and other matters which had come to their notice, they desired to considerably amend the defence. The matter was allowed to stand over to the first day of next sittings."

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DEATHS.

WICKING.—On the 1st instant, at her residence Milton Road Bournemouth, Mrs. Hannah Wicking, widow of the late Mr. Harry Wicking.

LIANG CHENG.—At his residence No. 33, Robinson Road, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., died this morning after a prolonged illness. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

CHINA'S AFFAIRS.

In another column, under the above heading, we published a very frank statement by Fang Kuo-cheong, China's Vice-President, as to the disagreement among the various political bodies of the country. Marshal Fang makes a very able effort at giving a perfectly fair picture of the situation; but there is apparent in almost every one of his paragraphs that sense of helplessness that is noticeable in the more sincere statements of any of China's public men. He is, one feels, honestly trying to solve one of the most difficult problems in the world; he is anxious to do justice to all parties by taking into full consideration their respective claims; he is more than eager to be consistent and to support the National Assembly whose re-convening he himself formerly advocated; he is keen to settle a variety of things, but—When Fang Kuo-cheong was elected Vice-President we took the liberty of suggesting that far more of the burden of facing real difficulties would fall on his shoulders than on those of President Li, and, from the fact that the latter gentleman continues to be little more than a very much bewildered puppet, it looks as though our prophecy was not very wide of the mark. Perhaps we were only stating the obvious—a failing to which most prophets are addicted. Be that as it may, the Vice-President certainly has his hands more than full, and we would give a good deal to know how he proposes to deal with the very conflicting elements which make up the political China of 1917.

Not for the first time, it would seem that it is the Chinese in foreign countries who are causing him the greater part of his perplexities. The Kuomintang—that almost impossible mixture of honest patriots, rogues, mere malcontents and mere experimenters—is still very much alive among the Chinese of Japan, America, the Dutch Indies, Hongkong and the Straits. Its members in these various parts have contributed, at one time or another, very large sums for political objects good and bad in China, and they sometimes remind the Peking Government that their past generosity gives them a right to a voice in national affairs. On this occasion they modestly propose (so it is asserted) to turn out one Cabinet and put in another, to make the present Premier Minister for War (with no less worthy a coadjutor than Li Lieh-kwan, whose exploits at Canton a few months ago of course eminently qualify him for the handling of the military matters of a big country); to give the Vice-President himself no hand in the army's affairs and, above all, to cashier Li Yuan-hung—and to set up in his place Shum Chun-huen. Shum as President! One gasps as one reads. Give Shum six months in that office and, at the end, he will probably be King of China: subject, of course, to the overlordship of a foreign Power whereof he is such an enthusiastic admirer.

General Fang followed the best course open to him; communicated with the various Provincial heads, asking for their opinion, and, to their great credit he said, they signified their willingness to leave the matter to him; whereupon he replied to the Kuomintang as follows: "Support the President; maintain the Cabinet; respect the National Assembly." So far, so good; but then comes the time for that irrepressible *enfant terrible*, the venerable touch of Anhui—Chang Fan—to put in his word, and stoutly to refuse to countermand the message, on the score that one could not tell people to respect a National Assembly that did not respect itself. Then followed further complications, as our readers will see from the text—each one of them going further to prove that China's stalwarts emphatically refuse to practice the virtues of unity; and, so far as we can see, things remain as they were before: in a beautiful state of chaos. Poor China. When and how will her deliverance come? She blunders in the direction, and then in that; forever taking steps in the dark, forever listening to wrong counsellors, forever borrowing money, forever bleeding from the wounds which come of her own children have inflicted by their corruption and double dealing. What is going to be the end?

Teutonic Hypocrisy.

Not the least interesting feature of the German Imperial Chancellor's speech announcing adherence to the policy of ruthless subjugation in the passage which speaks of Germany's anxious desire to live in good neighbourly relations with Belgium. The German statesman who, in face of the condition of unspeakable slavery to which the Belgians have been brought under Teutonic brutality, could utter such a sentiment as that, must either be possessed of a sense of grim and tragic humour which is hardly in keeping with the times, or be a blackguardly hypocrite of the most deeply dyed order imaginable. The whole world, we have no doubt, will regard him in the latter light. Germany's desirous of friendship with Belgium! The bare possibility of such a development is unthinkable. We suppose that when the German hordes swept down on helpless, but, withal plucky, Belgium; when her women and children were murdered by these same Huns; when historic churches and buildings were made a target of by German gunners; when huge monetary exactions were forced on the people to help keep the German armies in the field; when husbands and fathers were torn from their wives and children and deported to Germany—all this, we suppose, was merely Germany's little way of showing her friendliness to those who had been guilty of no more serious an offence than the attempted defence of their land against invasion by a conscienceless nation.

Can We Forget?

No doubt Germany would like Belgium to forget all about these things, and to extend to her the hand of friendship. But in Belgium, or any nation on the face of the earth, likely to blot out from memory Germany's terrible record in that occupied territory? That is impossible. Germany's catalogue of crimes in Belgium will for ever be remembered against her. Neither will it be forgotten that in August, 1914, Britain was asked by Germany to remain neutral on certain conditions, one of which was that we should con'one the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, though the German Government was pledged by Treaty to uphold it. The world knows what our answer was. We demonstrated our friendship; we did not talk about it. And it is to us, and to our ally France, that Belgium to-day confidently looks for deliverance.

America's Plight.

What does the United States propose to do, just now? It is easy for us Britishers to judge America; it is even easier to misjudge her: the really difficult task lies in being absolutely fair to her. Her present position is that she has about a million and a half of trained German soldiers within her territory—most of them already in possession of a certain quantity of arms and ammunition; and an appreciable percentage (twenty would probably not be oversteering the case) of the men in her army and navy are Germans. The country teems with active sympathisers with Germany—Dutch, Swedish, Irish-American and German-American; it also teems with people who have a little habit of warbling: "I don't raise my boy to be a soldier;" many of its politicians are awayed entirely either by women, or else by "travels" whose honesty and patriotism may be written down as doubtful. Finally, it has a President who is no more fit to see a country through a big war than to command a battleship. Then how do those in, or out of, America, who are always telling us that she should enter into the war, propose that she should set about it? Even while she is at peace with Germany, her munitions factories, ships etc. are never altogether safe from the bombs of the hyphenates, and at any time she may find herself the victim of a general strike of workers who have been incited by the money of these pestilent plotters. In a word, if America is to declare war on Germany, it can only be on the understanding that a tolerably large army be sent from Europe to help her against the Germans who have so kindly accepted her hospitality. But can Europe afford that just now?

DAY BY DAY.

THE MOST WASTED OF ALL DAYS IS THAT ON WHICH ONE HAS NOT LAUGHED.—Chamfort.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 35th anniversary of the death of Sir William Palliser, the artilleryist.

Prize Distribution.

Lady May is to present the prizes at the Kowloon British School on Wednesday next at 4.30 p.m.

Removal of Graves.

H. E. the Governor has made an order for the removal of certain graves on Crown land in the Sockungpoo Valley.

Suicide.

A Chinese, aged about 35 years was found suspended by the neck from a tree at Wanchai yesterday. Death was due to strangulation.

Calendar.

A. B. the Swedish Trading Company in China, agents for the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., have sent us attractive wall calendar.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 20 amounted to 16,223 tons and the sales during the period to 35,321 tons.

The Army Act.

A Proclamation by H. E. the Governor provides that His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Missions to Seamen.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen, is to preach at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow at 11 a.m. Collections are to be taken on behalf of the Mission.

Cracker Firing.

The Court was packed at the Magistracy this morning with people charged with firing crackers in contravention of the regulations at Chinese New Year. Varying fines were inflicted.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Those ladies who have not sent in a sufficient number of cards for handicapping may still send them in up to February 9 (inclusive) in time to receive correct handicaps for the Railway Club.

A Conditional Resolve.

A Chinese was very frank in his defence before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. He was charged with hawking without a licence. Defendant said he had a lot of grass string which he wanted to sell, and he decided that if he sold it he would buy a licence, but if he did not, he would not get one. A fine of \$2 was imposed.

New Latrines.

The Government proposes to erect a public latrine above May Road, east of the Peak Tramway, near the path connecting May and Barker Roads, and also at the junction of Castle and Robinson Roads. Any objection must be sent in writing to the Colonial Secretary so as to reach his office not later than Friday, the 23rd inst.

New at the Job.

A woman, with an ugly gash over her right eye, summoned an elderly Chinese for assault, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood. Inspector O'Sullivan said the people were ships' scavengers who went out to vessels to see what they could pick up in the way of scraps of rice. Complaints were new at the game, and defendant evidently objected to her queering his pitch and struck her on the eye with his fist. Defendant said complainant scolded him, and attempted to strike her. He told her he was much older than she was. She got hold of his coat and was running away when she fell and injured her eye. He was set upon by three people and the buttons on his coat were broken. His watch-ship bound him over.

CHINA'S AFFAIRS.

The Pretensions of Shum Chun-huen.

On account of the opposition to the appointment of new Tachun and Shengchang for Chekiang, Shen Tieg-yi, Speaker of Chekiang Assembly, and two other members have been appointed by the people there to come here, says the Peking Daily News, to settle the matter with the Central Government, and on their way to Peking they paid a visit to Vice-President Fang Kuo-cheong at Nanking, who gave the following account in connection with the recent telegram sent by the Tachuns of the provinces to the Central Government demanding the reorganisation of the National Assembly, and criticising President and Premier. Marshal Fang says:—

"Some time ago I received a telegram from a certain high official in Peking stating that, according to a telegram received from a certain foreigner, the Kuomintang members abroad had made the following resolutions: (1) To replace the Tong Cabinet by Tang Chiu Cabinet, (2) to replace President Li Yuan-hung by Shum Chun-huen (3) to deprive the Vice-President of all military power, and (4) to appoint Tong Chi-jui Minister and Li Lieh-kwan, Vice-Minister of War."

"On receipt of the above I telegraphed to all Tachuns and Shengchangs consulting their opinions, and in reply they said that they would all agree with any action I should take. I then sent them another telegram making three proposals, namely, (1) Support the President, (2) maintain the Cabinet, and (3) respect the National Assembly. General Chang Fun, however, refused to counter-sent the telegram on the ground that there was no reason to respect an Assembly which should by all means be dissolved on account of its incapacity and neglect of duty, and he made a long remark on the subject. I then altered my draft on the 3rd heading to 'warn the National Assembly,' and finally the first joint telegram of the Tachuns of twenty-two provinces was sent."

"When the representatives of the provinces came to Nanking to celebrate my birthday, they proposed to hold another Conference here similar to that which was held in Hanchow. They said that as the Central Government did not make reply to their telegram, a second one should be despatched, containing the following propositions: (1) The President should dismiss objectionable men from his office. (2) The present Cabinet should be partially reorganised. (3) The National Assembly should be dissolved, or all its members who recently fought and raised trouble in the Hall should be dismissed. (4) The claims of Dr. Sun Yat-sen should be flatly refused. General Wang Tsun-yuan, Tachun of Hapeh, first raised objection against the proposed telegram, and both the Tachun of Kiangsu and myself also refused to put our signatures on such document, as we believed that the dissolution of the National Assembly would be fraught with serious danger to the nation. I told these representatives that I was not ready to agree to their actions as they were not within the legitimate limit of our duties. However in reply they said that they would hold their Conference somewhere else where they could speak a few words without the constraint of law, hence they started for Hanchow. Later on they received a telegram from the Central Government stating that the political outlooks were better and that there was no reason for anxiety by all Tachun and Shengchang. As there seems to be more hope for the National Assembly, the telegram of these representatives has not yet been officially published."

"It must be remembered that I telegraphed to the Central Government and provinces last year advocating the reconvening of the National Assembly and how could it be consistent for me now to send telegrams demanding for its dissolution? In most Parliaments, there are quarrels and frictions; therefore there is no reason why our National Assembly should be dissolved merely for the quarrels of a few members."

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 3, 1892.)

The Dollar.
February 3.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/11."

Company Meeting.
January 28.—"The first annual general meeting of the shareholders of Carmichael and Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's office, 18, Praya Central, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A very satisfactory report and statement of accounts was submitted and passed. The Company's authorised dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and the re-election of, and a vote of thanks to, the managing officers terminated the proceedings."

The German Club.
January 29.—"Mid-night at the Hongkong Hotel:—

Nervous Guest—Heaven, steward, what is the matter? Is there a riot outside?
Mac—Oh! no sir, don't be alarmed; it's the German Club having a quiet evening."

Raub Gold Mine.

January 29.—"Mr. Bibby telegraphed from Raub on the 18th instant:—'We can see pump in Raub Hole.' At last! But wasn't Raub a gold mine? How does it come to produce pumps? Still, it is quite a pleasant surprise to be able to see something in it; and if the crop of pumps turns out equal to assay, a dividend will be the next thing. How much will an ordinary pump fetch at Uncle's?"

"Squeeze."

January 29.—"Eminent Government Contractor to Working Partner—You makes offer that overeer \$500 allee same I talkee? Working Partner—Have makee. Contractor—What fashion he look see? Partner—He look see velly angly. Contractor—What thing he talke? Partner—He say I blong dam thief. Contractor—Hi-yah! what thing he makee? Partner—He talke that \$500." (Tableau; curtain to slow music.)

German Guns for China.

February 1.—"Li Hung-chang is stated to have recently ordered a large number of rifled mountain guns from Krupp."

Mr. H.E. Wodehouse.

February 1.—"Mr. H.E. Wodehouse, O.M.G., Police Magistrate, Coroner, and Superintendent of the Government Fire Brigade, etc., is booked to leave Marseilles for Hongkong by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Melbourne on February 21. We shall be glad to see Mr. Wodehouse, who, whatever else he may be, is a gentleman—a very scarce commodity in this gilt-edged but extremely shoddy Colony—and in our opinion he would make an excellent Colonial Secretary for Hongkong. What are the odds, 'Brownie,' that Mr. Wodehouse doesn't bring out with him his official appointment to that high office?"

The Races.

February 2.—"We have received from Messrs. Noronha and Co. a copy of the race-book for the forthcoming Jockey Club meeting. It is similar to those of previous years, with the significant exception that the space usually allotted to race lotteries is now an acting void."

Our Civil Servants.

February 3.—"With all due apology to the honest members, it must be said that many of our Civil Servants are cunning scoundrels, who have only sought and who only use their official position as a cloak for the business by which they really live and earn their money. This is more especially the case in the P.W.D."

February 3.—"When the confidence of the State in its servants is broken, it is necessary to watch them carefully. So far, so good. But why only so far? Why not prohibit Civil Servants' speculations in shares? Why not, as in the Straits, order that they shall not be allowed to borrow or lend money? Why not compel them to devote their time to their official duties; instead of carrying on private businesses big enough to necessitate complete sets of books? All these are equally necessary. If an investigation of the private business affairs of some few of our public servants could be held, there would be some interesting revelations. This is perhaps too much to expect the Government to do, and probably it will fall to the task of the Telegraph to do it."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An Army veteran living at Belfast recently received a medal for serving in the China campaign of 1882, says the Daily Chronicle. Still more remarkable was the case of Captain James Gammell, who in 1887 received a military honour gained 73 years previously when he was 17 years of age. As Ensign Gammell he took part in the capture of Bayonne, but leaving the Army shortly afterwards, was overlooked when the honours were distributed. This omission was brought to Queen Victoria's notice on the occasion of her first Jubilee, whereupon Captain Gammell found himself decorated with both the Peninsular Medal and the Jubilee Medal.

Many of the most striking Parliamentary phrases that have become household words are not so much original expressions as apt quotations from older sources, observes the same journal. For instance, the phrase "A leap in the dark," credited to Lord Palmerston, was used two hundred years earlier by Thomas Hobbes, the political writer; Mr. Gladstone's "bag and baggage" is from Shakespeare's "As You Like It." "Measures, not men," attributed to George Canning, is a saying in Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," while Lord Beaconsfield's famous "Peace with honour" had been foretold by Lord John Russell in a speech at Dundee in 1865, when he said, "As Secretary for Foreign Affairs it has been my object to preserve peace with honour."

Abraham Lincoln can be quoted with effect regarding many aspects of the great war, remarks the Chronicle, and not least appropriately in answer to the enemy's empty peace talk. When the faint-hearted on the Northern side urged him in the spring of 1864 to come to terms with the South by compromise of all they were fighting for, his answer was stern and memorable, and as applicable to our case as his: "We accepted this war; we did not begin it; we accepted it for an object, and when that object is accomplished the war will end; and I hope to God it will never end until that object is accomplished."

The University printer who, on his own responsibility, inserted Charles Wesley's "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing" in the Prayer Book to fill up a blank leaf at the end could have produced a precedent for his action. The Table of Kindred and Affinity first made its appearance in the Prayer Book in the time of Bishop Parker, who instructed the printer to use it for the purpose of filling up a similar blank leaf, which the Bishop thought ought not to be wasted. It has ever since been printed in the Prayer Book, but it has no canonical or Parliamentary authority, and is not included in the "Table of Contents" though it always appears at the end.

The Irish Division in adopting the motto "Ever and Always Faithful," have chosen one not already claimed by any British regiment or division. The nearest is the "Ever Faithful" of the Devonshire Regiment. As a rule little originality seems to have been shown in selecting regimental mottos. At least a dozen have "Quis separabit" while even more are proud of "Nemo me impune lacessit." Three regiments adopted "Montis insignia Calpe," for no other reason than that it forms part of the arms of Gibraltar. The Royal Irish Fusiliers with "Fugh-a-ballagh" (Clear the way) are the only regiment with an Irish motto, the Seaforth Highlanders stick to the Scotch "Oudich's Right" (Help to the King), while the Welsh Guards swear by "Cymru am Byth" (Wales for ever).

Investigation of the private business affairs of some few of our public servants could be held, there would be some interesting revelations. This is perhaps too much to expect the Government to do, and probably it will fall to the task of the Telegraph to do it.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Orders issued yesterday by
Lieut. Col. Chapman, V.D.,
state:—

Joined.
Pte. V. Murrell having joined
is allotted Corps No. 2053 and
posted to Centre Section M.G. Co.
Resigned.
No. 1712 Pte. D. O. McDonald
is permitted to resign dated
30.1.17.

No. 1413 Corpl. J. F. Grose is
permitted to resign dated 27.1.17.
Leave.
No. 1894 Pte. F. W. Gibbins
is granted 6 months' leave from
27.1.17.

No. 1580 Gr. G. W. Sewell is
granted leave for the duration of
the War from 30th March 1917.

No. 1757 Spr. R. C. Foss is
granted an extension of leave to
31st April 1917.
No. 945 Sgt. J. L. McPherson
is granted 8 months' leave from
12.2.17.

No. 1760 Pte. W. F. A. Keapton
is granted 6 months' leave from
30.1.17.

No. 1227 Pte. E. Newhouse is
granted 1 months' leave from
3.2.17.

No. 1766 Spr. G. A. Miller is
granted an extension of leave for
the duration of the War.

Transferred.
No. 1575 Pte. H. Hyndman is
transferred from Right Section
M.G. Co. to Belchers "6" Section
dated 2.2.17.

No. 1747 Spr. O. Dickens is
transferred from Engineer Com-
pany to "D" Co. H. K. Vol.
Reserves dated 2.2.17.

No. 1784 Pte. F. G. Herridge
is transferred from Left Section
M.G. Co. to Belchers "6" Section
dated 2.2.17.

Struck Off.
No. 1932 Spr. A. B. D. Stanley
Smith is struck off the strength
of the Corps dated 2.2.17.

The leave granted to No. 1482
Lcs. Corpl. R. Brown, No. 1619
Pte. R. E. Atwell, No. 1877 Pte.
W. U. Cowan and No. 1635 Pte.
U. Santos having expired, they
are struck off the strength of the
Corps dated 2.2.17.

Promotions.
To be Sergeant, dated 2.2.17.
—No. 945 Corpl. J. L. McPherson.
To be Corporal, dated 2.2.17.
—No. 1152 Bomb. H. T. Heath,
No. 1226 Bomb. W. Seath.

Notice.
All ranks are again reminded
that they are strictly forbidden
to communicate with the Press,
either directly or indirectly, on
any matter naval or military.

Engineer Company.
Detail of Engineer Company
duties at Lyceum from February
1 to 16, 1917, has been posted at
Headquarters.

Parades.
Sunday, 4th instant:—8.45 a.m.
All units at Headquarters for
route march. Dress: marching
order without tunic, greatcoat,
mess tin and ammunition.
Helmets to be worn.

Monday 5th instant:—5.10
p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co.
drill at Kowloon Dock. Hong-
kong residents proceed by launch
from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery and
Right Section M.G. Co. Musketry
and Bayonet exercises on Murray
Parade Ground. Specialists
Artillery Battery at Headquarters.

Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil
Service Company Musketry and
Bayonet exercises at Headquar-
ters. Scouts Company outside
Courts of Justice and proceed by
car to Happy Valley for extended
order drill. Recruits of all units
on Murray Parade Ground under
Corpl. Edgecombe and Corpl.
Grimes. 6.00 p.m. Signall-
ing Section "B" class at
R. A. Theatre for examination.

Tuesday 6th instant:—7.15
a.m. Signalling Section "B"
class on Cricket Ground for
examination. 5.15 p.m. Stretcher
Bearer Section at Headquarters.

Wednesday 7th instant:—5.00
p.m. Signalling Section "A"
"B" & "C" classes at Happy
Valley for field work.

Thursday 8th instant:—5.00
p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey
Club Stables. 5.15 p.m. Special-
ists Artillery Battery at Head-
quarters.

Friday 9th instant:—5.15 p.m.
Recruits of all units at Head-
quarters O.S.M. Whitcomb and
Corpl. Grimes will attend.

Detail.
On duty 4th instant, Scouts
Company; On duty 5th instant,
Scouts Company; On duty 6th

GERMANY'S FAITH IN
SUBMARINES.

More U Boats Being
Rapidly Built.

Amsterdam, December 27.—
From all sources whence trust-
worthy news from Germany can be
obtained there comes a unanimous
declaration that Germany is de-
voting a very large part of her
shipbuilding resources to the
work of constructing an enormous
fleet of submarines.

For a year past there has been
much increased activity in arma-
ment work. Hundreds of new
factories are now completed and
hundreds of others are now trans-
formed from peaceful uses.

All Germany now appears to
have come to the conclusion that
the submarine is the weapon of
the future for the German nation,
and that complete victory for
Germany, which means utter
annihilation for her enemies, can
and will thereby be attained.

Day and night the shipyards
are never resting. Already sub-
marines in large numbers are in
commission. Indeed, apparently
the only limit to the number in
commission is the great difficulty
of securing crews adequately
trained so that new submarines
should not prove a greater danger
to the crews than to unarmed
enemy ships.

One of the chief training cen-
tres for the new crews of new
submarines is Kiel Harbour.
There any day may be seen about
30 of the newest and largest sub-
marines being used solely for the
purpose of training crews; but this
is by no means the only centre.
The most striking features of
these new vessels are their great
size and the extraordinary shape
of the bows.

The outline of the bows is
described to me as being like the
blade of a scythe, pointing up-
wards out of the water. By some
process, said to be newly invented,
this blade is extremely hard and
extremely sharp, so that when the
submarine, travelling at a moder-
ate speed, strikes a wire hawser
an inch and a half thick, its cuts
it through as if mere hempen
ropes.

These new vessels are built
and provided for voyages of 70
days, while in case of absolute
necessity the voyage can be much
extended.

This work of construction
and training is not carried out
without dangers, difficulties and
accidents. At the recent launch-
ing of a submarine at the famous
Germania Wharf a disaster oc-
curred. The submarine was re-
leased and glided down the slips
with increasing speed. When it
was quite impossible to check it
the spectators saw lying right
across the slips either a crowbar
or other iron implement. They
could only watch and
wait for the impact. The
vessel struck the obstacle,
bounded up, and then fell upside
down in the water. Twelve men
were drowned.

The breathing space which
Germany thinks may possibly
result from the peace talk, even
though without any definite re-
sult, would just now be invaluable
to Germany for completing her
plans. Those placing faith in the
submarines are naturally dis-
pleased with the peace offer of
the German Government. They
explain the peace offer by saying
that Germany is forced to make
the offer owing to a very urgent
plea from Austria, who is unable
to continue the struggle, being
weary and exhausted.

instant, Civil Service Company;

On duty 7th instant, Artillery
Battery; On duty 8th instant,
Belchers "6" Section; On duty
9th instant, Centre Section M.G.
Company; On duty 10th instant,
Right Section M.G. Company.

Orderly Officer from 4th to 10th
instant, Lieut. Weall.

Rifle League.

The undermentioned members
will represent the Corps versus
the Police on Sunday 11th instant
at 2.30 p.m., King's Park Range:—

O S. M. Duncan, Sgt. Bradbury,
Sgt. Mauck, Corpl. Martin,
Corpl. Northey, Gunner Sorby,
Gr. Labrum, Gr. Green. Re-
serves:—Lcs. Corpl. Edmonds
and Pte. H. West.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

Position at the End of
November.

The Hongkong Treasury issues
the following financial statement
for the month of November,
1916:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

Balance of Assets
and Liabilities
on 31st Octo-
ber, 1916, ... \$1,606,450.33

Revenue from 1st
to 30th Novem-
ber, 1916, ... 1,091,302.78

2,697,753.11

Expenditure from
1st to 30th
November, 1916, 739,111.35

Balance, ... \$1,958,641.76

Assets and Liabilities on
the 30th November, 1916.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits not Avail-
able, ... \$ 821,923.17

House Service Ac-
count, ... 3,481.94

Drafts on Crown
Agents, ... 627,775.70

Postal Agencies, ... 7,750.82

Total Liabilities, 1,460,931.63

Balance, ... 1,958,641.76

Total, ... \$3,419,573.39

ASSETS.

Subsidiary Coins, \$ 539,977.95

Advances, ... 113,974.42

Imprest, ... 38,850.00

Crown Agents De-
posit Account, ... 1,304,477.72

Unallocated Stores,
(P.W.D.), ... 289,949.31

Unallocated Stores,
(Railway), ... 117,785.88

Balance, Bank, ... 1,002,617.80

Crown Agents' Current Account, ... 13,132.88

Exchange, ... 807.47

Total, ... \$3,419,573.39

INSURANCE COMPANY
REPORT.

In regard to the China Hong
Nin Life Insurance Co., Ltd., the
Gazette publishes the following
report of the Registrar of Com-
panies upon the Valuation and
report of Mr. H. E. Sturt, F.I.A.,
for the five years ending March
20, 1915:—

The valuation balance sheet,
which is based on the Company's
balance sheet made up to the 20th
March, 1915, shows liabilities
\$1,048,756.55 and assets \$843,-
044.02, a deficiency in assets of
\$205,712.53. In the valuation
balance sheet the house prop-
erties owned by the Company are
valued at \$468,697.47, the price
paid for them by the Company.
I have, however, been supplied
with a valuation of these prop-
erties as on the 20th March, 1915,
made by Mr. A. G. Hewitt, Lic.
R.I.B.A., which gives their then
value as being \$637,000, an in-
crease of \$168,302.53. This
valuation, if correct, reduces the
deficiency in assets to \$56,810.

SAKURA BEER



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VICTORIA

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The greatest success ever
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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
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Hongkong and China District.

Orders for week ending Febru-
ary 10, issued by Mr. E. Ralphs,
state:—

Parades.

Y.M.C.A. Division.—Company
Drill and Stretcher Drill daily at
8 p.m. Dress: drill order.

Saiyungpun Division.—Com-
pany Drill and Stretcher Drill on
Wednesday the 7th inst. at 2.15
p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Victoria Division.—Company
Drill, Tuesday the 6th inst. at
5.15 p.m. First Aid Lectures.

Monday the 5th inst. and Friday
the 9th inst. at 5.15 p.m.

All Divisions will parade on
Sunday, the 11th inst. Fall in at
the Law Courts at 8.40 a.m.
Uniform:—Helmets, haversacks
(filled), waterbottles (filled),
shorts and puttees. Stretchers
will be required.

I. W. W. Not Wanted.

Mr. Jensen, Australian Minister
for the Navy, has issued a report
showing that two months ago the
electric wires of the cruiser Brie-
tane were deliberately cut by
unknown persons. He gave in-
structions for instant dismissal of
any workmen belonging to the
Industrial Workers of the World.

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For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....			Direct Service.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
Monteagle ... 10 Feb.	EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 12 Apr.
EMPRESS OF ASIA 15 Feb.	Monteagle ... 14 Apr.
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Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
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Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope,
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe.		
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500	WED., 7th Feb., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 14th Feb., at noon.

CUTTIA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	Tenshin Maru Capt. Shirai T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Syo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	TUES., 6th Feb., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	MON., 12th Feb., at 10 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	SATUR., 10th Feb., at 10 a.m.

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....
\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	10th Feb.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.

1st class to London G\$348. (271.10.0), return G\$619. (2122).
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*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Steamer: Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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Monthly Service between
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 16th Feb.	S.S. Tjikembang 13th Apr.
Bintang 18th Mar.	Arakan 14th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	3rd Feb. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW/BANGKOK.....	Chengtu	4th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Sunning	6th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tan	7th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	8th Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	11th Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	Sungkiang	13th Feb. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "ANSUI."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers.....

and "....." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "....." & "....."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "....." with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms; maintain a regular

schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Feb. 3, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	3rd Feb.	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas	7th Feb.	KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

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Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
.....

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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[Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailing	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 6th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 9th Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Mon., 5th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Choyang	Tues., 6th Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	Taksang	Tues., 6th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Kwongsang	Wed., 7th Feb. at d'light.
SHAI, Kobe & Moji.....	Kutsang	Wed., 7th Feb. at d'light.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tick is only obtainable for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when no accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dattu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and d'Octoe.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photograph and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Danish Shipping and Industrial Expansion.

According to calculations made by the "National Economic Journal," it is estimated that from January 1 to October 1, this year, 300,000 kroner has been invested in Danish companies—194,000 in steamship companies, 57,000 in industrial factories, 22,000 in banks, 9,000,000 in 20 new fishing companies, and the balance in different undertakings.

Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand.

London, Dec. 16.—It is not without significance that the shares of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand have again advanced within the last day or so, with the result that there is a revival of rumours which were the subject of an official disclaimer by the company the other day. On this occasion the rumour pronounced that the company was going to be amalgamated with another huge concern, and this was the subject of the disclaimer. Now an actual absorption—as against a mere amalgamation—is talked about, the absorbing company being one whose activities and ramifications are of such a character as would be greatly enriched by the addition of the vessels and the assets of the New Zealand concern.

Wireless Offices on Board Japanese Steamers.

The phenomenal development of Japanese shipping has acted as an incentive to the shipowners to install wireless apparatus on board their vessels, in order to ensure the safety of navigation. The Communications Department, Tokyo, has recently sanctioned the establishment of private offices on board tramp ships and, in consequence a number of new offices have been opened. The latest investigation shows the number of the wireless offices to be 98, comprising the following:—

No.	American line.	No.
29	American line	30
3	Australian line	3
2	Dair-line	4
3	Fu-sha-Shimono	1
1	ack channel	4

The above offices may be distributed according to the shipowners as follows:—

N.Y.K.	O.S.K.	17
1	9	Nanyo Y.K.
2	2	Ryoto K.
1	4	Obeis
1	1	1

The Ryoto Kisen Kaisha's (Dairen) steamers Atsugawa Maru and Amatsan Maru have had wireless offices just opened, as reported previously. Messrs. S. O. Tanaka & Co.'s (Dairen, Ry yu Ma u h s had the apparatus recently installed on board but the office is not yet open owing to her failure to secure the services of a competent operator.—"Manchuria Daily News."

Important Shipping Question.

A rather important question affecting the interests of Japanese shipping men has arisen out of the American taxation authorities demanding, it is said, taxes for profits made by Japanese shipowners by chartering their ships to Americans. According to the "Jiji," the Katsuda Shokai, shipowners in Kobe, have been informed by the Treasury Department at Washington that they will be taxed on the profits made by chartering their vessels to merchants engaged in commercial pursuit in Puget Sound and British Columbia during the last three years, in accordance with the provision of laws promulgated on October 3rd, 1913, and September 8th, 1916, that all incomes accruing from business transacted in America shall be taxed. Those who lend their vessels to American merchants are regarded as standing on the same footing as branch offices in the United States of foreigners engaged in commercial pursuits with tramp steamers. Therefore, concludes the Treasury Department, the Katsuda must submit particulars of profits for a proper assessment. The Katsuda Shokai immediately sent inquiries to the Foreign Office and elsewhere to ascertain the propriety of the above notification from the American authorities. This notice has so far been received only by the Katsuda Shokai and by nobody else, in spite of the fact that there are other Japanese shipowners who have had similar transactions with Americans, such as the Uchida and Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. The matter has given rise to much comment among shipping men in this country.—"Japan Chronicle."

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For the best Made in Japan

OPEN BOATS.

The New "Sea-Warfare."

Mr. Alfred Noyes writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:-

The victims of the "open boat" system do not all die as quickly as the women and children of the Lusitania; but "civilisation" is much too big and busy to keep count of the numerous obscure murders of the innocent and helpless at sea. We are told that their deaths are "unavoidable." We are not told whether any "place of safety" had been arranged for the crew of the *Margen Abbey*; but her master was approved at Seattle, Tacoma, Panama and Rio Janeiro by certain mysterious agencies and five large sums of money if his steamer never arrived in France. This is the new warfare. When he refused he was threatened with a place of eternal safety for his own personal benefit. And Robert Louis Stevenson used to be reproached by the "crickets" for his "romantic" gloominess from the realities of our ordered life! My only criticism to-day is that Stevensonian romance, confronted, quite squarely by a contemporary, in an inn at Rio Janeiro looks uncommonly like the bloodiest kind of murder.

One of the most curious methods of treating the crew of an attacked merchant ship is revealed in the case of the *s.s. La Belle France*. On January 31, 1916, she left Port Said for Dieppe, via Algiers, with a cargo of rapeseed, linseed and barley from Karachi. She was unarmed, for offence or defence. All went well till 2 p.m. on February 1, when without any warning, the ship was struck by a torpedo on the starboard side in the way of the cross bunker hold. She listed heavily to starboard at once, and made much water, the hatches from No. 2 and the cross bunker holds being burst open.

All hands were promptly called to the boat-stations, where the boats had already been swung out in case of attack. No. 1 lifeboat on the starboard side was then found to be broken by the concussion and useless. International lawyers may well take note of this very common aspect of these attacks on merchant shipping.

The ship was listing more and more heavily, and all hands were ordered to the port side boats, two of which were lowered by the master and officers. The lascars were ordered to keep close alongside the ship, but they became panic-stricken in the face of the new "frighfulness" and cast off from the ship without orders. The master and three other officers jumped into the boats from the deck. The chief officer, who was standing by the falls, and chief engineer, who was stopping the engines, were left on board as the boats drifted away.

The chief officer dived overboard and was picked up by No. 3 boat. The chief engineer, being unable to swim, remained on board till, as the vessel righted herself, he succeeded in getting into No. 2 starboard boat, which was partly lowered. After about half an hour he was picked up by No. 3 boat.

No. 4 boat, in the meantime, had capsized. Some of the crew were swimming, and others were clinging to her bottom. The submarine rose to the surface, came alongside, and picked up three men. No. 3 boat was then called alongside the submarine by the officer in command, and was ordered to stand by. The officer of the submarine took his revolver and threatened to shoot both crews if they came nearer.

At this moment four trawlers were seen on the horizon; and the submarine, sublimely oblivious of the shivering men it had just hauled on to its deck, dived with the whole bunch of them still clinging there, and left them to flounder to the surface as best they could. Some of them were saved by No. 2 boat, but 19 were drowned, a good many being sucked down by the diving submarine. A delay of a very few seconds, of course, would have made it possible to save them all. But the whole affair throws a curious light on the German methods. It might be described as the tempering of devils.

PIANO RECITAL.

Programme for Monday's Concert.

The following is the programme of the piano recital to be given at Government House on Monday evening at 8.15 p.m. (by kind permission of H.E. the Governor) in aid of the H. K. Women's War Work Association. The programmes, which will have analytical notes, will be sold in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund:-

1. Ballade in F minor Chopin. Sanderson.
2. Break of Day Now sleeps the crimson petal Quilter. Mrs. Galloway.
3. Scherzo Hunting Song Scott. Isaac.
4. Reflets dans l'eau Concert Study Debussy. Berling.
5. Reverie Vieuxtemps. Vieuxtemps.
6. Ballade Mrs. Balcan. Scott. Yeta.
7. Rhapsody Dramatic Tales (No. 3) Hummel. Peterkin.
8. La Campanella Liszt. Drorak.
9. Dawn of Joy Deiman Fuller. List.
10. Ballade Mrs. Galloway. York Bowen.
11. Rhapsodie Intermezzo in Octaves Leoschitzky. Leoschitzky.

The accompanists are Mrs. Frank Austin and Miss E. Omond. The recital is open to all music-lovers, and, at the conclusion, refreshments will be kindly provided by His Excellency.

Benefit Matinee.

Owing to the Police Reserve Parade on the 8th inst., the benefit matinee at the Hongkong Theatre in aid of the Portuguese School, advertised to take place on that day, will be held on the 5th inst.

mercy with callousness; and reminds one of the nonsense world of Edward Lear, whose creatures regarded one another with affectionate disgust.

The most excessive caution could hardly have regarded this action as necessary to the safety of the "U" boat; for the trawlers, at this time, were many miles away, black dots on the horizon. It seems to be one of the many examples of a curious whimsicality that breaks (by way of reaction perhaps) through the systematic soul of the German. He has carried his logic to the point of madness and perhaps some law of compensation demands that it should be offset by an equally insane capriciousness. There seems to be no other explanation of the goose-like crudelities that have crept out of his once music-haunted mountains. On one occasion a temporarily merciful commander kindly offered to tow some open boats, which had been damaged and were leaking badly, into a place of safety. He saw some air-craft in the distance, after the boats had been made fast; and he promptly dived with the boats behind him, not even waiting to cast loose. It was only after a frantic struggle and wild hacking with knives at tangled ropes in blind whirlpools, that these men escaped with their lives.

It becomes more and more difficult, however, in a world-war that seems to have grown too big for the human intellect, to keep more than a few of the facts before us at one time. One finds, over and over again, well-meaning people who shudder at these hideous aspects of the matter, but are content to regard them as a part of the new "sea-warfare." They are unable to retain, apparently, more than half a dozen ideas simultaneously; unable to realise that all this has no relation whatsoever to "warfare"; that these men were non-combatants on merchant ships; and that, in a great many cases, they were the citizens and the ships of neutral countries. Nobody who can retain all these facts, simultaneously, can come to any other conclusion than that the charge is one of wilful murder on the high seas. Undoubtedly our world has grown too big for us.

It is difficult to imagine what must be the generations of some of these merchant-seamen, men who have been occupying their business in fishing or coasting-trade, and suddenly find themselves whisked by all these strange new war lands.

GEORGES CARPENTIER.

The True Story of His American Offers.

Fantastic stories are going round the world, says the *Sporting Chronicle*, concerning Georges Carpentier and his future projects and boxing contests. Our American confreres, always wide awake for sensation, have, of course, set the pace by printing enormous headlines stating: "Carpentier to Meet Willard," or "A Carpentier-Moran Contest for France." Part of these stories, resold in Europe and raised much curiosity and comment, Carpentier's popularity not having been completely swallowed up by the greatest war of all times.

What was the true situation? Had Carpentier received genuine offers from the United States, and was there the possibility of him taking part in a contest during the war? Francois Desamps, the French champion's manager, was the man to reply to these questions. I sought him out, and was lucky to find him in Paris. I had hardly broached the subject when Desamps drew from his pocket a wire and handed it to me, saying, "This is the cable that set free all the stories you mention."

Sent from New York via Anglo the wire runs as follows:—"Offer one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs Carpentier to box Dillon New York. Will advance all fares." Richard and McCracken, Madison square Garden. "Let it be remembered that only ten-round no-decision bouts are allowed in New York. An offer of 125,000 francs (£5,000) for such a match is a rich offer, and sufficient to entice any boxer or manager."

I, however, had no effect on Desamps, if I can judge by the negligent way he treated the matter. "There was only one answer to make," spoke Francois in reply to my query. "A negative one. Of course, I am very sorry to disappoint our American friends once again, and I said so in my answer to Richard and McCracken. But you know Carpentier is far too busy directing the fire of our big guns, in order to kill as many Boches as he can, and end the war quickly to worry about boxing contests at the present time."

"If it were possible Carpentier would be only too pleased to engage in a serious scrap. His fists have been itching him for months, but duty before all. The war will not last for ever, and when it is over we shall have all the time we want to meet Dillon and even Jess Willard, for Carpentier intends bidding for the world's championship. I firmly believe that in the space of four years after the end of the war Georges will wear the crown, and you can say so in your letter to England if you like. He is not putting on much weight, but his hands are sound as they never were before. I can tell you now that they gave us much anxious moments when preparing for Joe Jeannette and Gunboat Smith."

Although I quite understand the sentiment which compels Desamps to refuse the American proposition, I cannot refrain from uttering a regret. I should be far more satisfied if Desamps took upon himself the initiative of asking the military authorities special leave for Carpentier to engage in the contest with Jack Dillon, and I am persuaded that his visit to New York would result in a great outburst of enthusiasm in the Allies' favour.

Boxing is booming great-guns in America at the present time, and Carpentier would raise far more interest, and his visit result in a far more profitable propaganda, than, for instance, the visit the French bandmaster, Montoux, is actually paying in the States. And I may remark that, like Carpentier, Montoux was on active service when allowed leave by the military authorities.

In the short space of a few weeks Carpentier could take part in four or five contests, attract thousands of spectators, create an enthusiasm which no singer or bandmaster is capable of creating, and at the same time collect something like half a million francs, the greater part of which would, of course, go to various war lands.

MASTERY OF THE AIR.

R. F. C. 20 Times Stronger Since August 1914.

Important recommendations are made in the report of Mr. Justice Bailhache's Committee, who sat at Westminster Hall last summer to investigate charges which had been made in Parliament and elsewhere with regard to the administration of the Royal Flying Corps. The principal recommendations are:-

That the equipment of the Royal Flying Corps should be separated from the executive command.

That one equipment department should be established, charged with the equipment of both the Army and Navy flying services.

One difficulty experienced before the war, states the report, was in obtaining money for development and equipment of the service, another was the decision not to build large non-rigid airships, and the transfer of the few small airships we had to the Navy against General Henderson's wishes, in January 1914.

The Royal Flying Corps has multiplied more than twenty fold since the beginning of the war, and its growth continues.

The report concludes with the following high tribute to the Royal Flying Corps:-

"The task of fault-finding, always unpleasant, became more and more distasteful to us as we proceeded with our inquiries."

When we look back to the Royal Flying Corps at the outbreak of war setting out with its 100 or so pilots, its 65 aeroplanes for the front, and with its 20 serviceable ones at home for training; when we remember that none of its engines were of British design, and that it was dependent on the goodwill of our Allies, the French, for much of its material; and when we see it now increased out of all recognition in numbers and efficiency of its aeroplanes, with their vastly improved engines, its ability to rely on British manufacturers to supply its needs, its training schools, its aerodromes, its equipment, its pilots and observers, its army of mechanics, it seems as though the Royal Flying Corps is a new creation.

Our admiration is increased when we remember that all the work necessary to bring it into its present state of efficiency has been done while bearing the heavy burdens of rendering such services as the Army required of it in the field and on the front.

Mr. Pemberton Billing's charges and those of others are thus dismissed:-

"In our interim report (August 3, 1916) we dealt exclusively with the charge of criminal negligence made by Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P. We do not refer to that charge again. Many of the charges and criticisms made before us have been based on hearsay evidence."

The recommendation that the equipment of the R.F.C. should be separated from the executive command states:-

General Henderson's position as commander responsible for the corps as a fighting arm, and at the same time responsible as Director-General of Military Aeronautics for its equipment, is an impossible position for any man to fill, now that the R.F.C. has grown to its present dimensions, and especially in view of its probable further growth.

Other recommendations of the Committee are:-

Continued existence of the Royal Aircraft Factory is essential. "If the Equipment Department of military aeronautics were divorced from the Royal Flying Corps, much of the trade jealousy of the Royal Aircraft Factory would, we hope, disappear."

Observers should receive promotion without having to become pilots. A corps of observers should be formed with a regular establishment, graded for promotion among themselves.

With regard to the combination of the R.A.F. engine with the B.E. 2C aeroplane, the Air Committee note that the three airships which were brought down in flames on the night of September 2, September 23 and October 1 last were brought down by pilots flying B.E. 2C machines. Armed with R.A.F. engines.

SAVAGE MURDER OF BRITISH SAILORS.

Deliberately Shelled by German Submarine.

The degree of savagery which the Germans have attained in their submarine policy of sinking merchant ships at sight would appear, an Admiralty announcement recently issued states, to have reached its climax in the sinking of the British steamer *Westminster*, proceeding in ballast from Torre Annunziata to Port Said.

On December 13 this vessel was attacked by a German submarine without warning, when 180 miles from the nearest land and struck by two torpedoes in quick succession, which killed four men. She sank in four minutes.

This ruthless disregard of the rules of international law was followed by a deliberate attempt to murder the survivors. The officers and crew, while effecting their escape from the sinking ship in boats, were shelled by the submarine at a range of 3,000 yards.

The master and chief engineer were killed outright, and their boat sunk. The second and third engineer and three of the crew were not picked up and are presumed to have been drowned.

Great Britain, in common with all other civilised nations, regards the sinking without warning of merchant ships with detestation, but, in view of the avowed policy of the German Government and their refusal to consider the protests of neutrals, it is recognised that mere protests are unavailing. The captain of the German submarine, however, has satisfied himself as to the effectiveness of his two torpedoes, and yet proceeded to carry out in cold blood an act of murder which could not possibly be justified by any urgency of war, and can only be regarded in the eyes of the world as a further proof of the degradation of German honour.

MUGWUMPS AND MEDICOS.

War Office's Treatment of Military Hospital Doctors.

Says John Bull:-

More than once we have referred to the War Office's scurrily refusal of recognition of the doctors in charge of military hospitals at home. It ought to be obvious to the uniformed officials who sit down there in cushioned ease and lay down their petty little laws and regulations for others, that the doctors in home military hospitals are performing national service infinitely more valuable than their own. Yet these officials, glorified by their uniform and dressed in a little brief authority, will not grant even honorary and temporary commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps to Army hospital doctors. Take a single case as an instance of many.

Up in the North there is a certain military hospital containing five hundred beds, generally full. It is in sole charge of a resident doctor, who relinquished a lucrative practice he had worked up during ten years in order to help the sick and wounded boys. He served abroad with the French army and retired with the rank of Major. All this notwithstanding, he is refused an honorary R.A.M.C. commission during his service in this military hospital. Why? Because the uniformed and commissioned red-tapers of the War Office say they do not grant Army commissions for local services.

Isn't it mean; isn't it petty? Did ever goose cackle or ass bray in so pitiful a jargon as these soft-seated rattlepates? What is a local service? What service can be more local, more unessential and dispensable, than theirs?

What service can be less local, less dispensable, than that of an Army hospital doctor who night and day is devoting his knowledge to relieve the sufferings of our soldiers and bring them back to life and health? You might elect but the whole informed community, the whole of War Office blackheads and it wouldn't matter a jot of plank to anybody. That cannot be said of the doctors they scorn and spurn.

THE PACES.

This Morning's Work at Happy Valley.

There was a large attendance of interested persons at the Races-course this morning, when most of the ponies were given trial runs. Again some very good times were clocked, the two outstanding performances of the Derby griffins being those of Heroloni, who, after a mile and a half, covered the last quarter in 30.4/5 sec, and Silver Sreak, who went a mile and three-quarters, doing the last quarter in 30.4/5 sec. The best last quarter by an old pony was that of 31 sec. by Windsor Dablia, whereas the fastest last quarter by subscription griffins was 33, put up by Cloudlands and Jigger. Among the times recorded were the following:-

Derby Griffins.
Haji. Last three quarters.—33.2; 1.6.4/5; 1.42; last quarter 35.1/5.
Heroloni. Mile and a half.—44; 1.20; 1.56 2/5; 2.37; 3.12; 3.42.4/5; last quarter 30.4/5.
Jacobite. Mile and a quarter.—40; 1.20; 1.58; 2.35; 3.7.2/5; last quarter 32.2/5.

Glorious Pearl. Last mile.—37; 1.12.2/5; 1.45 2/5; 2.20.4/5; last quarter 35.2/5.
Victory. Mile and a half.—37; 1.10.2/5; 1.46.2/5; 2.21; 2.54.2/5; 3.29.2/5; last quarter 35.

Tittlemouse. Mile and a half.—39; 1.16.2/5; 1.52.2/5; 2.29; 3.4.2/5; 3.36; last quarter 31.3/5.
Sioia. Mile and a half.—128; 2.04; 2.38; 3.12; 3.44.1/5; last quarter 32.1/5.

Victory Dablia. Mile and a half.—35.1/5; 1.9; 1.44; 2.20; 2.54; 3.26.1/5; last quarter 32.1/5.
Foxtroit and Capilano. Mile and a quarter.—37; 1.13.4/5; 1.49; 2.23.4/5; 2.56.3/5; last quarter 32.4/5.

Formosa Chief. Last mile.—37.2/5; 1.14.2/5; 1.50.2/5; 2.22; last quarter 32.2/5.
Onward Dablia. Mile and a half.—36; 1.10.4/5; 1.47; 2.22; 2.56.2/5; 3.28; last quarter 31.3/5.

Iron Duke. Mile and a half.—38; 1.13; 1.50; 2.26; 3.00; 3.32.3/5; last quarter 32.3/5.
Mansur. Mile and a half.—40; 1.17; 1.51.1/5; 2.25; 2.59; 3.33; last quarter 34.

Choice Dablia. Mile and a half.—37.2/5; 1.12.3/5; 1.51.2/5; 2.27.2/5; 3.4.1/5; 3.36.3/5; last quarter 32.2/5.
Warriorlini and Aerolini. Mile and three quarters.—41; 1.16.2/5; 1.51.3/5; 2.26.3/5; 3.2.2/5; 3.36; 4.11.3/5; last quarter 35.2/5.

Essex Chief. Mile and a quarter.—40; 1.19.2/5; 1.55.2/5; 3.1; 3.1. Star of Dawn. Mile and a half.—43.3/5; 1.3.1/5; 2.5.2/5; 2.48.2/5; 3.24.3/5; 3.57.2/5; last quarter 32.4/5.

Brown Mouse and Town Mouse. Mile and a half.—39; 1.14; 1.50; 2.25; 2.59.2/5; 3.31.3/5; last quarter 33.1/5.
Banjo and Black Prince. Mile and a quarter.—44; 1.25.2/5; 2.5; 2.38; 3.10.4/5; last quarter 32.4/5.

Warrior II. Mile and a half.—37.2/5; 1.14; 1.50; 2.27; 3.4.3/5; 3.39.2/5; last quarter 34.4/5.
Subscription Griffins.
Fieldmouse. Three quarters of a mile. 36.2/5; 1.12; 1.46.2/5; last quarter 34.2/5.

Cloudlands. Mile and a quarter.—38; 1.16.4/5; 1.53.2/5; 2.29; 3.04; last quarter 33.
Merry Monarch. Mile and a quarter.—41; 1.20; 1.56; 2.30.2/5; 3.02; last quarter 31.3/5.

Spalpeen. Mile and a quarter.—38; 1.13.2/5; 1.48; 2.22.2/5; 2.57; last quarter 34.3/5.
Goliwog. Mile and a quarter.—42; 1.20; 1.57; 2.31; 3.4.2/5; last quarter 33.2/5.

Magic Dablia. Mile and a half.—39; 1.15; 1.52.2/5; 2.29; 2.2.3/5; 3.36.2/5; last quarter 33.4/5.
Triumphant King. Mile and a quarter.—35; 1.11; 1.48.2/5; 2.25; 2.59; last quarter 34.
Jadestone and Moonstone. Mile.—36.2/5; 1.14.3/5; 1.48; 2.24; last quarter 36.

Khakiliat. Mile and three quarters.—1.20; 1.57.1/5; 2.33.3/5; 3.7.3/5; 3.42.3/5; 4.19.2/5; last quarter 36.4/5.
The Jigger. Last three quarters.—38; 1.12.2/5; 1.45.2/5; last quarter 33.

Old Patter.
Giant Dablia. Mile and a half.—34; 1.13; 1.48.2/5; 2.25; 2.56.2/5; last quarter 32.4/5.

RECORD OF MEN OF MILITARY AGE.

Employers to File Lists to Recruiting Authority.

Further duties are imposed on employers of men of military age, the Secretary of the War Office announces, by an amendment of Defence of the Realm Regulation 41 A, which requires the posting up of lists of male employees of military age and provides for the keeping of a record of such men who have not been employed for more than a week.

Under the new conditions employers are required to send a true copy of the list to the recruiting officer during the first week in every calendar month, with a written report showing any alterations and additions. The recruiting officer to whom these particulars are to be sent is the recruiting officer for the locality in which the persons included in the list are employed.

The form in use for posting the lists in accordance with the Regulation may be used for making the copy of the list, and is obtainable on application at post offices.

Attention is also directed to the new Regulation 41 A, under which every person who, in Great Britain, employs any man who has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 42 in any establishment where munitions work, as defined in Section 9 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act 1916, is carried on, must deliver, within 24 hours after the man is taken into employment, the particulars of his writing concerning him, which are specified in the table of list annexed to Regulation 41 A. These particulars must be delivered to the recruiting officer for the locality in which the premises are situated. The particulars will not, for the present, be required from establishments solely engaged on shipbuilding or ship-repairing.

Failure to comply with these regulations or the giving of false information is an offence punishable by imprisonment and a fine up to £100.

Another regulation gives the right to the competent naval or military authority or his agent to enter premises at which information as to employees is required, and to make inspections and examine books in order to test the accuracy of the returns made. If any person obstructs or impedes the inspector or gives false answers to questions, or fails to produce books or documents for inspection he is guilty of an offence.

Employers are also warned against writing letters direct to soldiers on active service or to their officers urging the release of the men in order that they may return to their employers. Such interference is opposed to the maintenance of discipline, has an unsettling effect on the men, and is also open to other serious objections. Under a new order this is a punishable offence. This restriction does not apply to communications with or by a Government department.

Derby Chief. Mile and a quarter.—37.2/5; 1.16; 1.52; 2.37; last half 15.
Australian Chief. Mile.—35.2/5; 1.14.4/5; 1.46; 2.18; last quarter 32.

Windsor Dablia. Mile and a quarter.—36; 1.13.4/5; 1.50; 2.23.2/5; 2.54.2/5; last quarter 31.
Triumphant Dablia. Mile.—36.2/5; 1.12.4/5; 1.46.3/5; 2.18; last quarter 33.2/5.

Golfina. Mile. 36; 1.10.3/5; 1.43; 2.17.3/5; last quarter 34.3/5.
Duke Dablia. Mile and a half.—35.1/5; 1.9; 1.44; 2.20; 2.54; 3.26.1/5; last quarter 32.1/5.
Mitchell. Mile and a quarter.—41; 1.20; 1.56; 2.30.2/5; 3.2; last quarter 31.3/5.

The Gaffer. Last three quarters.—35.2/5; 1.12; 1.44; last quarter 32.
Sandy. Mile and a quarter.—40.2/5; 1.17.2/5; 1.54; 2.23; 3.2.2/5; 3.40.4/5; last quarter 31.2/5.

Pingwa Chief. Mile and a quarter.—37; 1.12.2/5; 1.49; 2.21; 2.56.4/5; last quarter 31.4/5.
King. Last three quarters.—35.2/5; 1.12.2/5; 1.49; 2.21; last quarter 31.4/5.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
720	Banks.								
	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 700
	Marine Insurances.								
1375	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 375
1150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180 150
900	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005 880
ex73 255	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 240
	Fire Insurances.								
1135	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127	April	168 152
275	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 367 1/2
	Shipping.								
1116	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 106
20 1/4	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$10	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17 1/2
131 1/2	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) Preferred	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	190 171
41 1/4	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	117	Dec.	50	Dec.	142 110
106 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	68	Oct.	54	Aug.	55 41.50
34	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	112 6 86 1/2
126	Refineries.								
540	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 100
	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all	41		30 1/2		112 for 1915 First year
36 1/2	Mining.								
	Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	36 1/2 26 1/2
240	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35 1.70
31 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 27 1/2
32 1/2	Ural Caspians	796,666	£1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 31 1/2
186 1/2	Docks & Wharves, Godowns, &c.								
118	H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	66 1/2 71
187	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	61,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 76 1/2
87	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	63 1/2	Sept.	49	July	92 1/2 59
82	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	93 81
112	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
191 1/2	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 107
87	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	105 1/2 91 1/2
435	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	6	July	7.10 6.40
186	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$60	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 35
74	Shanghai Lands	78,000	\$50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 85
93	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 74
145	Cotton Mills.								
134	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 93
80	Kung Yik	20,000	\$50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	167 130
118	Laou Kung Mo	75,000	\$10	all	163	July	113	Feb.	164 111
54	Shanghai Cottons	8,000	\$100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
175.000 4.5	Miscellaneous.								
18.00	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	61	Oct.	62 1/2	Dec.	62 49 1/2
4.50	China Light, Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	11 1/2	Apr.	9 1/2	May	10.35 8.00
8.90	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90 4.30
125.000 210	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10 8.40
25 1/2	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 25 1/2
11.65	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10 8.65
49	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
160	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 158
34 1/2	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 30
17.20	Langkats	250,000	\$10	all	5	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5 1/2
120	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 20
10	Do (New)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25 9 1/2
8 1/2	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	1.00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	1.00 60 cts.
16 1/2	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	3.80 3 1/2
63 1/2	Watson and Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$10	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 14
6	William Powell, Limited	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70 6
29	J. C. Morning Post	21,000	\$7	all	6.30	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
9 1/2	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29 28
		7,808	\$10	all			10		8 1/2

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FEB. 2, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Memoranda, Benjamin and Potts, in their report, dated Friday, the 2nd of February, state:—
Our last report was dated the 26th of January, since when the January Settlement has been satisfactorily negotiated. The local market is still on the dull side, and not much improvement is to be looked for till money becomes easier. Owing to the further advance in exchange, more investment stocks have come on the market, but there is very little enquiry, and reduced rates would in most cases be accepted.

The Shanghai market remains lifeless. Shanghai Cottons have buyers at Tls. 118, but other stocks are unchanged. Plantation rubber is quoted at 2/11, market very steady. The Kampas, Limited, have declared an interim dividend of 15%.

BANKS.—Sales are reported at \$720.
MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—Sales of Unions have been made at \$900. Hongkong Fires are on offer at \$375, and Cantons at the same rate, and less would doubtless be accepted.

SHIPPING.—Douglases, after sales at \$115, \$110 1/2 and \$117, have buyers at the close at \$116 1/2. Business has been done forward at \$121 April, and more shares are wanted at this rate. Deferred Indos have been placed at \$122, but close weaker with sellers at \$131. Star Ferries are on offer at \$34, and Steamboats have been done at \$20 1/2 and \$20.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined to \$128, shares being offered at this quotation. Malabons, on the rumour of a \$5 dividend, have improved to a buying quotation of \$40.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—Docks have had a sharp rise to \$128, sales having been made at this rate, and forward at \$132 and \$132 1/2 March, and \$134 April. At the close the market is a bit easier, and there are sellers at \$128. Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$86 1/2 and \$87, and close firm on the declaration by the Company of a dividend of \$4.00 for 1916, and a bonus of \$2.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS, ETC.—Hongkong Lands have found buyers at \$91 1/2 ex dividend, and more shares could be obtained at this. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$7. Hongkong Hotels are on offer at \$112, whilst West Points have further declined to a selling quotation of \$75 ex dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cement have remained steady round about \$11.65, sales having been made at this rate and at \$11.70, and forward business has been done at \$12 for March. China Providents are enquired for at \$8.90, Watsons are still wanted at \$6 1/2, and China Lights at \$4 1/2. Union Waterboats have improved to \$16 1/2 buyers. Hongkong Electric have found buyers at \$49. Ropes at the close are on offer at \$34 1/2.

COMPANIES' REPORTS.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.—The net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1916, including \$7,730.87 brought forward from last account amounts to \$86,875.28, and after deducting the remuneration to Directors and General Managers (\$7,891.44) leaves a balance of \$78,983.84, which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—
To pay a dividend of 60 cents per share, absorbing \$78,000, and carry forward \$3,780.84.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.—The net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1916, including the amount brought forward from the last account, amount to \$728,080.81, which the Directors recommend to be distributed as follows:—to pay a dividend of 8%, and a bonus of \$2.00 per share, to write off wharves, launches, lighters, etc., \$143,037.84, and to carry forward \$225,043.17.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.—The net profits for the half year ending 31/12/16, including the amount brought forward from last account amounts to \$123,493.32, which the Directors recommend to be apportioned as follows:—To pay a final dividend of \$3.00, to transfer to repairs and renewals account \$20,000, to write off steam launches \$1,000, and to carry forward \$42,493.32.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., General Meeting on 3rd February, at 11.30 a.m. Books closed from 27th January to 2nd February.
Kowloon Land and Buildings Co., Ltd., General Meeting on 10th February, at 11 a.m. Books closed from 1st to 10th February.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., General Meeting on 10th February, at noon, at the Hongkong Hotel. Books closed 5th to 12th February.
—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., General Meeting on the 13th February, at noon. Books closed from 31st January to 13th February.



MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OGHI, MUTARE, KISHI, KANE, YOSHIMOTO, HOJO, NAKAZUKA, SAKADA, SHIMIZU, KAMIYAMA, BIRAI and OYUBAR Collieries.
Agents for SANITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTABU, MURORA, HAKODATE, KOBAYASHI, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, RAIPPO and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Cod. at: A.I.A.B. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKING—Messrs. GEARING & CO., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNBO & CO., LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
Longkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten. If Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 2nd Feb. 1917.

SELLING.	BUYING.
T/T 2/4 1/2	4 m/s. Marks Nom.
Demand 2/4 5/16	4 m/s. Francs 3.39
30 d/s 2/4 3/8	5 m/s. Francs 3.44
60 d/s 2/4 1/2	Demand, Germany —
4 m/s. 2/4 9/16	Demand, New York 56 1/2
T/T Shanghai Nom.	T/T Bombay 17 1/4 Nom.
T/T Singapore 100 1/4	T/T Calcutta 17 1/4 Nom.
T/T Japan 109 1/4	Demand, Calcutta 17 1/4 Nom.
T/T India 17 1/4 Nom.	Demand, Manila 112
Demand, India 17 1/4 Nom.	Demand, Singapore 100 1/4
T/T San Francisco 56	On Haiphong 2 1/4 prem.
T/T Java 135 1/4	On Saigon 2 1/4 prem.
T/T Marks Nom.	On Bangkok 66 1/2
T/T Francs 3.27	Sovereign 8.49 Nom.
Demand, Paris —	Gold Leaf, per oz. 49.60
	Bar Silver, per oz. 37 5/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces 3 1/2% dis.
Chinese ... 10 " 3 1/2% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.
Hongkong 10 " "

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
35, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
4, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$3,931,000

U.S. GOLD \$7,181,000

BRANCHES.

HONGKONG, PEKING, SHANGHAI, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLON, MEDAN, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, PANAMA, YOKOHAMA.

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the branches of that institution in Cuba and South America, namely:—
—BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

1.00 AM to 2.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 AM to 3.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 AM to 4.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 AM to 5.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 AM to 6.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 AM to 7.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 AM to 8.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 AM to 9.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 AM to 10.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 AM to 12.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 PM to 2.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 PM to 3.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 PM to 4.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 PM to 6.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 PM to 7.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 PM to 8.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 PM to 9.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 PM to 10.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 PM to 11.00 PM. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 PM to 12.00 AM. Every 15 minutes.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling \$1,500,000 at 21/-

Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

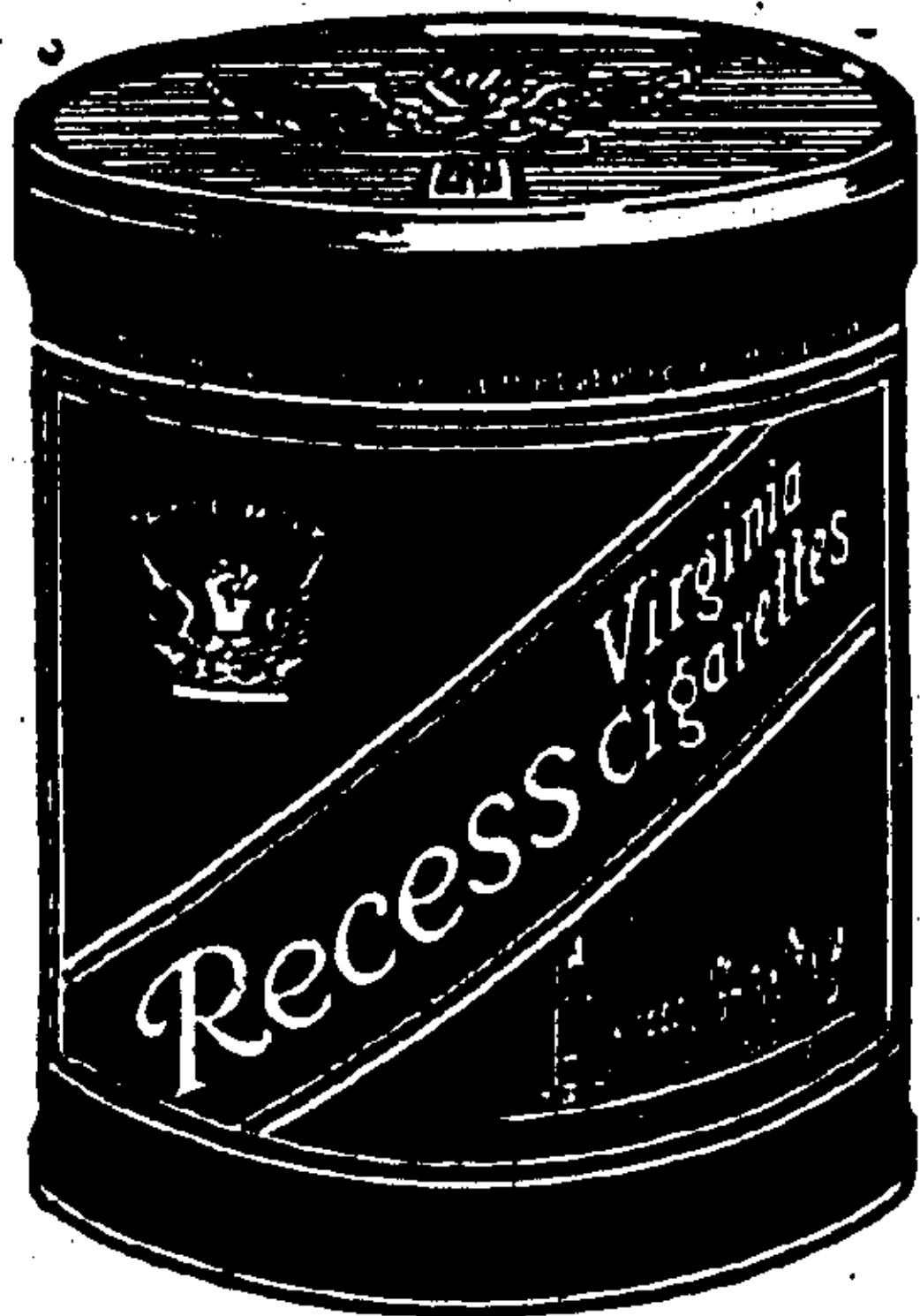
COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anson
W. L. Patterson, Esq., Chairman.

NOTICES.

"RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER
FLEET, HONGKONG
AGENCY.

THE office of this Agency has
this day been removed to
St. George's Building, Second
Floor, Room No. 5, (Entrance
from Chater Road).

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ORDINARY
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the
Hongkong Hotel, on SATUR-
DAY, the 10th February, 1917,
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1916.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 5th February, to the
12th February, (both days in-
clusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.
All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents
promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including
Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists,
Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glass-
ware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Ac-
cessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic & Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.
Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce sold
on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1810)
25 ABchurch Lane, LONDON E.C.4.
Cable Address: "Annuaire" London.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE AND
GENERAL BROKER.

PUBLIC AUCTION

of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong to be sold by order
of the Mortgagee by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 6th day of February, 1917,
at 3 o'clock p.m.

By
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

The Property consists of—
All that piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria in the
Colony of Hongkong and regis-
tered in the Land Office as
MARINE LOT NO. 25. Together
with the messuages and premises
thereon—known as Nos. 6 and 7
Praya East and Nos. 48, 50, 52,
54, 56, 58 and 60 Queen's Road,
East Victoria aforesaid.

The said premises are held for
the term of 999 years from the
9th day of July 1844 created
therein by a Crown Lease of the
said Lot dated the 14th day of
July 1882 and made between Her
late Majesty Queen Victoria of
the one part and Lee Yune Wa
of the other part subject to the
payment of the Crown Rent and
to the observance and perfor-
mance of the Lessee's covenants
and conditions therein reserved
and contained.

Area 27,500 square feet or
thereabouts. Annual Crown Rent
\$484.84.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
6, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor.
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquid-
ator to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 7th Feb-
ruary, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at Messrs. Jensen & Co.'s offices,
Queen's Road Central.

A Quantity of Office Furniture
comprising:—

Teak desks and writing tables,
chairs, cupboards, showcases,
copying presses, clocks, electric
fans and lamps, etc., etc.

Also
4 Steel Safes.
8 Typewriters (Underwood and
others).
1 Duplicator.
On view from Tuesday, the
6th February.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th Feb-
ruary, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture
Comprising:—

Teak hatstand, writing tables,
teak bookcases, blackwood over-
mantel, jardiniere & stools,
engravings ornaments, carpets,
etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table,
teak sideboard with bevelled
mirrors, dinner waggons, ice
chest, dinner service, glassware,
etc., etc.

Also
1 Cottage Piano by Weiden-
lauffer.
1 Grand Piano by Steinway
& Sons.

And
A Consignment of Household
Linen comprising Damask table
cloths, napkins, face and bath
towels, cotton sheets, pillow
cases, cushion covers, white lace
curtains, etc.

On view from Tuesday,
the 6th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

POST OFFICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
8.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatin, Lok, & Tin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Santien and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samahai and Wanchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Sundays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammei.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shet KL.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kunchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Sundays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kyoto M., Jap. ste. 1,617, Sona, 2nd Feb.
—Amoy, 1st Feb., Gen.—O. S. K.

Taipei M., Jap. ste. 2,011, Horinchi, 2nd
Feb.—Calcutta, 27th Jan., Coal-
M. B. K.

Hanoi, Fr. ste. 739, Morvan, 3rd Feb.—
Haiphong, 2nd Feb., Gen.—A. B.
Marty.

Manapouri, Br. ste. 1,490, Wilson, 3rd
Feb.—Saigon, 30th Jan., Rice—
Chinese.

Takung, Br. ste. 977, Matthews, 3rd Feb.—
Haiphong, 2nd Feb., Gen.—J. M.
& Co.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast
for to-morrow will be found
on a Second Extra.

On the 2nd at 11.15—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has increased
moderately at Vladivostok and slightly
over N.E. China. It has decreased slightly
from N. Formosa to Haiphong, and is
nearly stationary elsewhere.

The anticyclone appears to be station-
ary. Fresh to moderate monsoon is
indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches,
against an average of 1.58 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. winds, strong to moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	E. winds, moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
February 2, a.m.

Station.	Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.
Vladivostok	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Manchuria	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Harbin	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Tokyo	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Kobe	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Nagasaki	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Kyushu	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Yokohama	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Shanghai	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Amoy	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Swatow	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Taihou	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Taihu	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Taiwan	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Koehun	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Formosa	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Canton	30.23	0	n	6 b	
H'kong	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Gap Rock	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Macao	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Wanchow	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Pakhoi	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Koboh	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Phuquai	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Tourane	30.23	0	n	6 b	
C. St. J.	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Apurri	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Dagupan	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Manila	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Legaspi	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Nacopan	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Calapan	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Surigao	30.23	0	n	6 b	
Laduan	30.23	0	n	6 b	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 2, 1917.
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.
6 State of Weather, by blue sky, detached
cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloom, hail,
lightning, overcast, p. drizzling shower,
rain, snow, thunder, visibility, w. dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.10	30.12	30.11
Temperature	61	53	59
Humidity	61	51	65
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	4	3
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wettest spot at Temperature on the	1st	61	59
Lowest	51	51	51

H.K. Observatory, February 2, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1917.

9th and 10th Episodes of the

"IRON CLAW."

The Living Dead & Arrows of Hate.

Interesting—

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE."

"THE GREAT WAR."

Comics—

"LEAP YEAR"

"THE HAUNTED HOTEL."

"CUPID BACKS A WINNER."

SATURDAY Matinee 1.15 p.m. 5 & p.m.

TUESDAY 6th February, 1917.

Grand Variety Benefit Matinee 5 p.m. in aid of the Widow
& Children of the late Mr. Button. All Proceeds will
be handed over.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

"THE CRIME OF LAW."

(A Romantic photoplay in 4 parts.)

"THE POWER OF SILENCE."

(A Sensational Drama in 3 reels)

Also

COMICS.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

COMMENCING SATURDAY 3RD FEBRUARY 1917.

11th & 12th Series (Final) of the

"MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL."

Also Comics.

Look out for MONDAY, 5th February.

Grand Benefit Matinee.

(See Hand Bill)

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

MAN LOONG.

First-class PRESERVES, CIGARS

AND SOY MANUFACTURES.

Factory at Yuenai.

OFFICE: No. 35, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in

this class of Goods. Our Fruit &

Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick.

Our Syrup is prepared from the best

quality of Sugar. We give our special

attention to the business and sanitary

arrangements.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-

keepers and Ship and car. Nos. 35, and

37, Hing Lo Yee St. (2nd Street, west

of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 & 2 No. 1

THERAPION. Price 2/6 per box. 1/6 per box.

BLOOD PURIFIER, KIDNEY, BLADDER, UTERINE DISEASES.

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